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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

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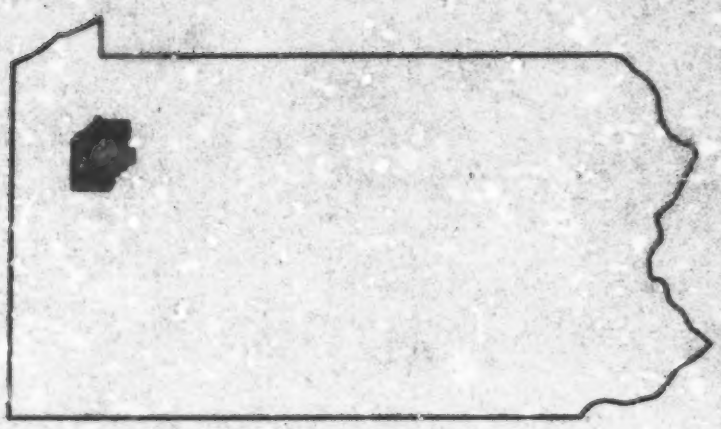
ORIGINAL

TOWNSHIP OF CORNPLANTER, PENNSYLVANIA
VENANGO COUNTY



MAY 19, 1987

Federal Emergency Management Agency

COMMUNITY NUMBER - 422533

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NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. This Flood Insurance Study (FIS) may not contain all data available within the repository. It is advisable to contact the community repository for any additional data.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Purpose of Study	1
	1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments	1
	1.3 Coordination	1
2.0	AREA STUDIED	2
	2.1 Scope of Study	2
	2.2 Community Description	2
	2.3 Principal Flood Problems	4
	2.4 Flood Protection Measures	6
3.0	ENGINEERING METHODS	6
	3.1 Hydrologic Analyses	7
	3.2 Hydraulic Analyses	8
4.0	FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS	9
	4.1 Flood Plain Boundaries	9
	4.2 Floodways	10
5.0	INSURANCE APPLICATION	12
6.0	FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP	14
7.0	OTHER STUDIES	14

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TABLE OF CONTENTS - continued

	Page
8.0 LOCATION OF DATA	15
9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES	15

FIGURES

Figure 1 - Vicinity Map	3
Figure 2 - Floodway Schematic	12

TABLES

Table 1 - Summary of Discharges	7 - 8
Table 2 - Floodway Data	11

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1 - Flood Profiles

Allegheny River	Panel 01P
Oil Creek	Panels 02P-03P
Cherry Run	Panels 04P-05P

Exhibit 2 - Flood Insurance Rate Map Index and Street Index
Flood Insurance Rate Map

Exhibit 3 - Elevation Reference Marks

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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY
TOWNSHIP OF CORNPLANTER, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in the Township of Cornplanter, Venango County, Pennsylvania, and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study has developed flood risk data for various areas of the community that will be used to establish actuarial flood insurance rates and assist the community in its efforts to promote sound flood plain management. Minimum flood plain management requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3.

In some states or communities, flood plain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than the minimum Federal requirements. In such cases, the more restrictive criteria take precedence and the State (or other jurisdictional agency) will be able to explain them.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The sources of authority for this Flood Insurance Study are the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were prepared by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Pittsburgh District, for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), under Inter-Agency Agreement EMW-E-1153, Project Order No. 1, Amendment No. 20. This work was completed in September 1985.

1.3 Coordination

On July 27, 1983, an initial Consultation and Coordination Officer's (CCO) meeting was held with representatives from FEMA, the township, and the COE (the study contractor) to determine the streams to be studied by detailed methods. Coordination of this study involved Notice of Initiation letters, public meetings, and incidental meetings with Township Officials. Notice of Initiation letters, dated December 1, 1983, announced the start of the study and were sent to all Federal, State, County, and local government agencies and private firms that could make input to the study.

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On June 25, 1986, a final CCO meeting was held with representatives from FEMA, the township, and the study contractor to review the results of the study.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This Flood Insurance Study covers the incorporated area of the Township of Cornplanter, Venango County, Pennsylvania. The Borough of Rouseville, which is completely surrounded by Cornplanter, is not included in this study. The area of study is shown on the Vicinity Map (Figure 1).

The following streams were studied by detailed methods: the Allegheny River for its entire length within the community; Oil Creek from the downstream corporate limits to approximately 40 feet upstream of the CONRAIL bridge; and Cherry Run from the Borough of Rouseville corporate limits to approximately 150 feet upstream of Old Bankson Road. A sheet flow area on the left bank of Oil Creek from approximately 100 feet downstream of the State Route 8 bridge to the downstream corporate limits of Rouseville was also studied by detailed methods. The areas studied by detailed methods were selected with priority given to all known flood hazard areas and areas of projected development and proposed construction through September 1990.

Portions of Cherry Run, Wykle Run, Cherrytree Run, Oil Creek, Pithole Creek, and West Pithole Creek were studied by approximate methods. Approximate analyses were used to study those areas having a low development potential or minimal flood hazards. The scope and methods of study were proposed to, and agreed upon by, FEMA and the Township of Cornplanter.

2.2 Community Description

The Township of Cornplanter is located in northeastern Venango County in northwestern Pennsylvania. The total land area contained within Cornplanter is 38.2 square miles. It is bordered on the north by the Townships of Cherrytree and Oil Creek, on the east by the Townships of Allegheny and President, on the south by the Township of Cranberry and the City of Oil City, and on the west by the Townships of Oakland and Sugarcreek. According to the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the population of Cornplanter was 3,038 in 1980, a 27.1 percent increase from the 1970 population of 2,391 (Reference 1)

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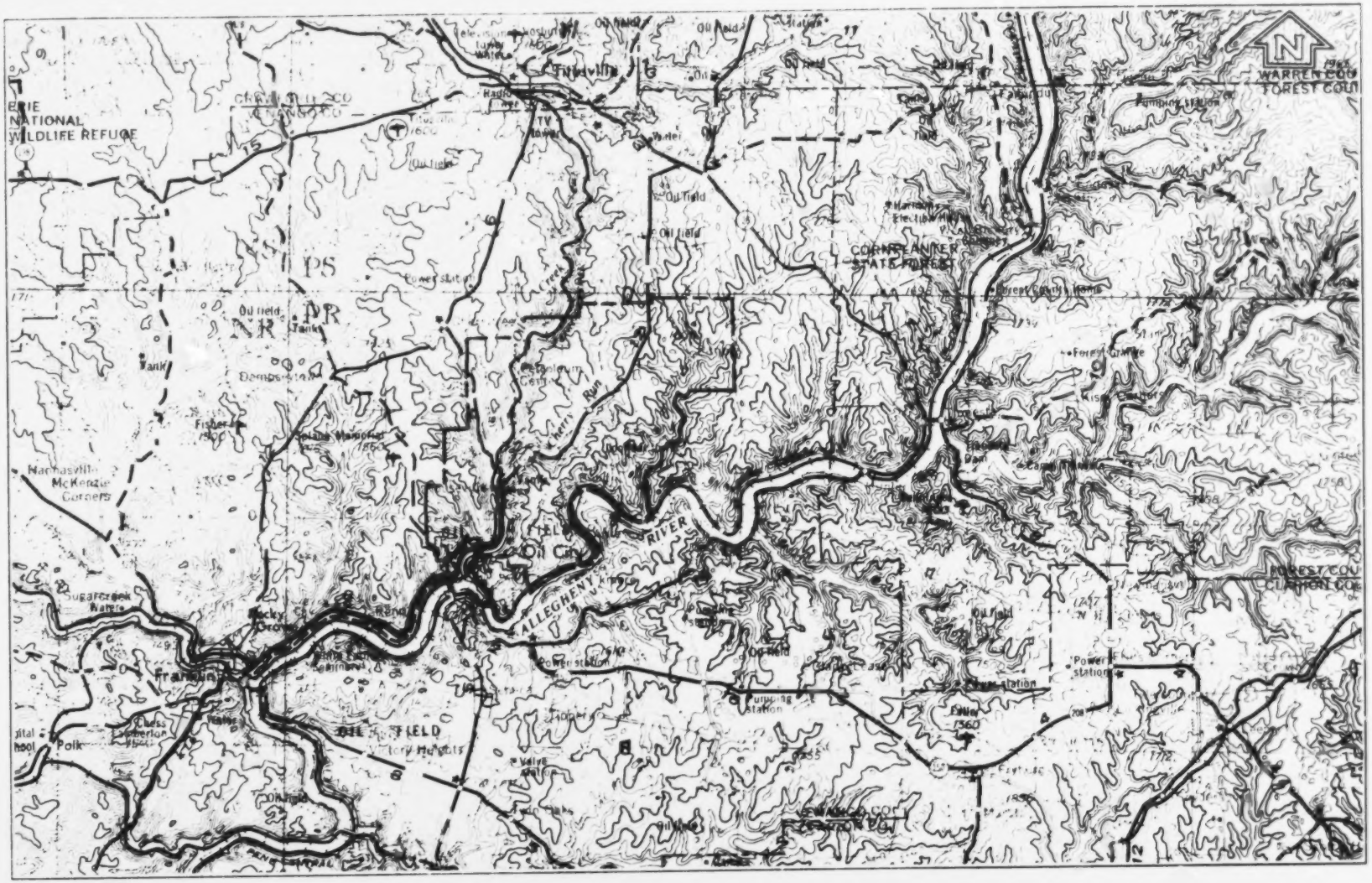

FIGURE 1

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWNSHIP OF CORNPLANTER, PA

(VENANGO CO.)

APPROXIMATE SCALE

4 0 4 8 12 MILES

VICINITY MAP

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The Allegheny River, with a total drainage area of 11,778 square miles at its mouth, joins the Monongahela River to form the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The headwaters of the Allegheny River are in the western slopes of the Appalachian Mountain Range in Potter County in northwestern Pennsylvania. It flows in a northwestern direction from its source until it reaches Portville, New York, near the New York-Pennsylvania border. It then flows west to Salamanca, New York, and southward into Pennsylvania to its mouth at Pittsburgh, a total distance of 322 miles. The average gradient of the river is 3.6 feet per mile. Local relief above the stream valley varies from a low of 990 feet to an average hilltop elevation of 1,500 feet.

Oil Creek, with a drainage area of 318 square miles at its confluence with the Allegheny River, has its source at Lake Canadohta in the northeastern section of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. It flows in a generally southeastern direction through Crawford and Venango Counties to Oil City, Pennsylvania. The average bed slope of Oil Creek within the study reach is 10.7 feet per mile. Local relief above the stream valley varies from a low of 1,014 feet to an average hilltop elevation of 1,550 feet. Development along the flood plain of Oil Creek within the study reach is mostly industrial.

Cherry Run, with a drainage area of 12.8 square miles at its confluence with Oil Creek, has its source near East Shamburg, Pennsylvania, in northeastern Venango County. The stream flows in a southwestern direction through Rouseville, where it joins Oil Creek. The average slope of Cherry Run in the study reach is 60 feet per mile. Development within the flood plain of Cherry Run is residential.

The climate for this area is temperate with seasonal variation in temperature. The Township of Cornplanter is geographically located in a region of both polar and tropical air mass activity, subjected to continental and maritime invasion. The weather is usually moderate but may have occasional rapid changes resulting from frontal air mass movements. Temperatures range from an average of 27 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in February to an average of 71°F in July. Measurable precipitation occurs an average of 150 days a year and amounts to an annual average of 40 inches.

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

Major floods have occurred on the Allegheny River and Oil Creek at various times of the year. However, the principal flood season is usually December through April. Most of the floods that occur are the result of heavy rain, snowmelt, and ice jams or a combination of these. The maximum flood of record on the Allegheny River within the Township of Cornplanter occurred in March 1865. The most recent flood occurred in

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June 1972 as a result of Hurricane Agnes. This flood had an elevation of approximately 971.74 feet, approximately 9.1 feet lower than the March 1985 flood elevation of approximately 25 feet. If the present reservoir system had not been in place, the 1972 flood would have been approximately 7.5 feet higher than it actually was. The following tabulation shows major floods on the Allegheny River at mile 123.77 as measured at the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) gaging station (No. 03025500) located in Franklin, Pennsylvania.

Date of Crest	Stage (Feet)	Elevation (Feet)	Discharge (cfs)
March 18, 1865	25.00[1]	980.84	186,000
March 26, 1913	24.60	980.44	192,000
March 13, 1920	20.65	976.49	134,000
March 09, 1956	20.55[2]	976.39	133,100
March 22, 1948	20.36[2]	976.20	130,700
March 29, 1914	19.60	975.44	121,500
December 1, 1927	19.38	975.22	119,100
March 29, 1916	19.10	974.94	115,500
April 06, 1947	19.05[2]	974.89	114,900
March 28, 1936	19.02	974.86	114,500

[1]Approximated
[2]Includes partial reduction from present reservoir system
Note: Gage Zero Elevation = 955.84 Feet

On Oil Creek, winter floods are often made worse by the occurrence of ice jams. Ice jams can cause unpredictable rises in stream flood heights along with abnormally high damages. The maximum flood of record occurred in January 1959 and was the result of snowmelt and heavy rain. The following tabulation shows major floods on Oil Creek as measured at the USGS gaging station (No. 03020500) at Rouseville, Pennsylvania.

Date of Crest	Stage (feet)	Elevation (Feet)	Discharge (cfs)
January 22, 1959	11.97	1,040.29	21,000
October 16, 1954	11.55	1,039.87	18,800
March 05, 1964	11.59	1,039.91	18,500
March 22, 1948	11.29	1,039.61	16,800
May 28, 1946	11.20	1,039.52	16,300
February 17, 1976	10.94	1,039.26	15,000
July 08, 1977	10.34	1,038.66	12,400
June 23, 1972	10.25	1,038.57	12,000

Note: Gage Zero Elevation = 1,028.32 Feet

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No historical flood data is available for Cherry Run. This stream is susceptible to flash flooding from intense, short duration summer storms. The most recent flood to have occurred on Cherry Run took place in June 1981.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

In the Allegheny River basin upstream of Cornplanter, there are two flood control dams and reservoirs that are effective in reducing flood levels. The present reservoir system reduces the major flood crest on the Allegheny River by approximately 2.5 to 6 feet. Tionesta Dam, at Tionesta Lake, was placed in operation in December 1940 and is approximately 19 miles above the downstream corporate limits with a drainage areas of 473 square miles. Kinzua Dam, at the Allegheny Reservoir, was placed in operation in January 1967 and is approximately 64 miles above the downstream corporate limits with a drainage area of 2,180 square miles.

At present, there are no flood protection projects on Oil Creek and Cherry Run that would affect flooding in the Township of Cornplanter and no plans for such structures are in the foreseeable future.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied in detail in the community, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. Flood events of a magnitude which are expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 10-, 50-, 100-, or 500-year period (recurrence interval) have been selected as having special significance for flood plain management and for flood insurance rates. These events, commonly termed the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a 10, 2, 1, and 0.2 percent chance, respectively, of being equaled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long term average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than 1 year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood which equals or exceeds the 100-year flood (1 percent chance of annual exceedence) in any 50-year period is approximately 40 percent (4 in 10), and, for any 90-year period, the risk increases to approximately 60 percent (6 in 10). The analyses reported herein reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

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3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for each flooding source studied in detail affecting the community.

Natural discharge-frequency curves on the Allegheny River were developed following the standard log-Pearson Type III analysis as outlined in USGS Bulletin 17B (Reference 2). The stage discharge records used in the analysis of the Allegheny River were obtained from the USGS gaging station located at Franklin, Pennsylvania, covering a 79-year period. The present gaging station is operated jointly by the COE and the USGS. Flood flow frequencies developed at this gaging station were modified by means of an average reduction curve to reflect the reduction caused by the upstream flood control reservoirs. Natural discharge-frequency curves on Oil Creek were developed following the standard log-Pearson Type III analysis as outlined by USGS Bulletin No. 17B.

The stage discharge records used in the analysis of Oil Creek were obtained from the USGS gaging station at Rouseville, covering a 52-year period. The present gaging station is operated jointly by the COE and the USGS.

There are no gage or stream flow records available for Cherry Run. Flows for the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods were developed using multiple regression formulas based on factors determined from a COE study of small streams in Pennsylvania (Reference 3). The factors used were drainage area, stream length, stream slope, and basin shape.

A summary of drainage area-peak discharge relationships for the streams studied by detailed methods is shown in Table 1, "Summary of Discharges."

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)	PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs) 10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
ALLEGHENY RIVER					
At confluence with Oil Creek	4,300	50,600	63,800	68,600	87,400
OIL CREEK					
At downstream corporate limits	300	13,800	20,100	23,300	31,800
At confluence with Cherry Run	287	13,800	20,000	22,700	30,400

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TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES - continued

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (sq. miles)	PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs) 10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
CHERRY RUN					
At confluence with Oil Creek	12.8	1,460	2,480	3,040	4,640

3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the sources studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals.

Cross-section data for the backwater analyses for Allegheny River were obtained by field measurement. Further field checks were made if any information was questionable or if a reach required specific roughness inspection and evaluation. Cross section data for Oil Creek and Cherry Run were obtained from topographic maps compiled from aerial photographs at a scale of 1:4,800 with a contour interval of 4 feet (Reference 4). All bridges and culverts were field surveyed to obtain elevation data and structural geometry.

Locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1). For stream segments for which a floodway was computed (Section 4.2), selected cross-section locations are also shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (Exhibit 2).

Water-surface elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals were computed using the COE HEC-2 step-backwater computer program (Reference 5). Flood profiles were drawn showing computed water-surface elevations for floods of the selected recurrence intervals. Starting water-surface elevations on the Allegheny River were obtained from a continuation of profile computations, which started at the mouth of the Allegheny River in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and were verified by high-water marks. Starting water-surface elevations on Oil Creek were taken from the computations developed for the City of Oil City Flood Insurance Study (Reference 6); due to better field data for Cornplanter, there is a slight difference in water-surface elevations at the corporate limits. Starting elevations for Cherry Run were obtained from a continuation of profiles developed for the Borough of Rouseville Flood Insurance Study (Reference 7).

Channel and overbank roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic computations for the Allegheny River, Oil Creek, and Cherry Run

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were chosen based on requirements to reproduce profiles for known floods for which high-water marks were obtained and flow quantities were measured or easily calculated. For the Allegheny River, the well-defined flood of June 1972, and the moderate flow of March 1964, were reproduced successfully. The channel "n" value for the Allegheny River was 0.070, and the overbank "n" values ranged from 0.060 to 0.194. For Oil Creek, the stage-discharge rating curve for the recording gage located on the State Route 8 bridge was reproduced successfully. The channel "n" values ranged from 0.036 to 0.070, and the overbank "n" values ranged from 0.040 to 0.070. Since there are no flood records for Cherry Run, the roughness coefficients were estimated by observing the characteristics of its channel. The channel "n" value was 0.045, and the overbank "n" value was 0.100.

The hydraulic analyses for this study were based on unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the profiles are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

All elevations are referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). Elevation reference marks used in this study are shown on the maps; the descriptions of the marks are presented in Elevation Reference Marks (Exhibit 3).

4.0 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The NFIP encourages State and local governments to adopt sound flood plain management programs. Therefore, each Flood Insurance Study provides 100-year flood elevations and delineations of the 100- and 500-year flood plain boundaries and 100-year floodway to assist communities in developing flood plain management measures.

4.1 Flood Plain Boundaries

To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1 percent annual chance (100-year) flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for flood plain management purposes. The 0.2 percent annual chance (500-year) flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community. For the streams studied in detail, the 100- and 500-year flood plain boundaries have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using topographic maps at a scale of 1:4,800 with a contour interval of 4 feet (Reference 4). The boundaries of the sheet flow area were also delineated using topographic maps at a scale of 1:4,800 with a contour interval of 4 feet (Reference 4).

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The approximate boundaries were delineated using topographic maps and the Flood Hazard Boundary Map for the Township of Cornplanter (References 4 and 8). For the streams studied by approximate methods, only the 100-year flood plain boundary is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (Exhibit 2).

The 100- and 500-year flood plain boundaries are shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (Exhibit 2). On this map, the 100-year flood plain boundary corresponds to the boundary of the areas of special flood hazards (Zones A and AE), and the 500-year flood plain boundary corresponds to the boundary of areas of moderate flood hazards. In cases where the 100- and 500-year flood plain boundaries are close together, only the 100-year flood plain boundary has been shown. Small areas within the flood plain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on flood plains, such as structures and fill, reduces flood-carrying capacity, increases flood heights and velocities, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of flood plain management involves balancing the economic gain from flood plain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of flood plain management. Under this concept, the area of the 100-year flood plain is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of a stream, plus any adjacent flood plain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 100-year flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. Minimum federal standards limit such increases to 1.0 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this study are presented to local agencies as minimum standards that can be adopted directly or that can be used as a basis for additional floodway studies.

The floodways presented in this study were computed for certain stream segments on the basis of equal conveyance reduction from each side of the flood plain. Floodway widths were computed at cross sections. Between cross sections, the floodway boundaries were interpolated. The results of the floodway computations are tabulated for selected cross sections (Table 2). The computed floodways are shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (Exhibit 2). In cases where the floodway and 100-year flood plain boundaries are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary is shown. Portions of the floodway widths for the Allegheny River and Oil Creek extend beyond the corporate limits.

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FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
						(FEET NGVD)		
Allegheny River								
A	134.47[1]	641/362[4]	9,400	7.3	1,002.6	1,002.6	1,002.6	0.0
B	135.68[1]	554/283[4]	8,741	7.8	1,004.7	1,004.7	1,004.7	0.0
C	137.87[1]	651/315[4]	7,900	8.7	1,010.3	1,010.3	1,010.3	0.0
D	139.69[1]	664/330[4]	8,561	8.0	1,015.7	1,015.7	1,015.7	0.0
Oil Creek								
A	9,754[2]	208	2,455	9.5	1,014.2	1,014.2	1,014.6	0.4
B	12,404[2]	304	3,071	7.6	1,018.9	1,018.9	1,019.4	0.5
C	13,594[2]	205	1,997	11.7	1,021.1	1,021.1	1,021.3	0.2
D	17,444[2]	251/112[4]	2,925	7.8	1,031.2	1,031.2	1,031.5	0.3
E	18,904[2]	445/350[4]	3,945	5.8	1,033.5	1,033.5	1,033.7	0.2
F	21,654[2]	277	2,235	10.2	1,037.6	1,037.6	1,038.0	0.4
Cherry Run								
A	5,430[3]	45	227	10.5	1,090.7	1,090.7	1,091.0	0.3
B	6,570[3]	91	510	4.7	1,104.8	1,104.8	1,105.6	0.8
C	8,230[3]	72	325	7.4	1,121.0	1,121.0	1,121.4	0.4
D	9,650[3]	53	256	9.3	1,136.1	1,136.1	1,137.1	1.0
E	11,830[3]	47	291	8.2	1,161.0	1,161.0	1,161.9	0.9
F	13,150[3]	67	284	8.4	1,173.4	1,173.4	1,173.9	0.5
G	14,810[3]	40	230	10.4	1,193.9	1,193.9	1,194.3	0.4
H	16,880[3]	62	377	6.3	1,218.4	1,218.4	1,219.3	0.9

[1]Miles above confluence with Ohio River
[2]Feet above confluence with Allegheny River
[3]Feet above confluence with Oil Creek
[4]Width/width within corporate limits

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWNSHIP OF CORNPLANTER, PA
(VENANGO CO.)

FLOODWAY DATA

ALLEGHENY RIVER - OIL CREEK - CHERRY RUN

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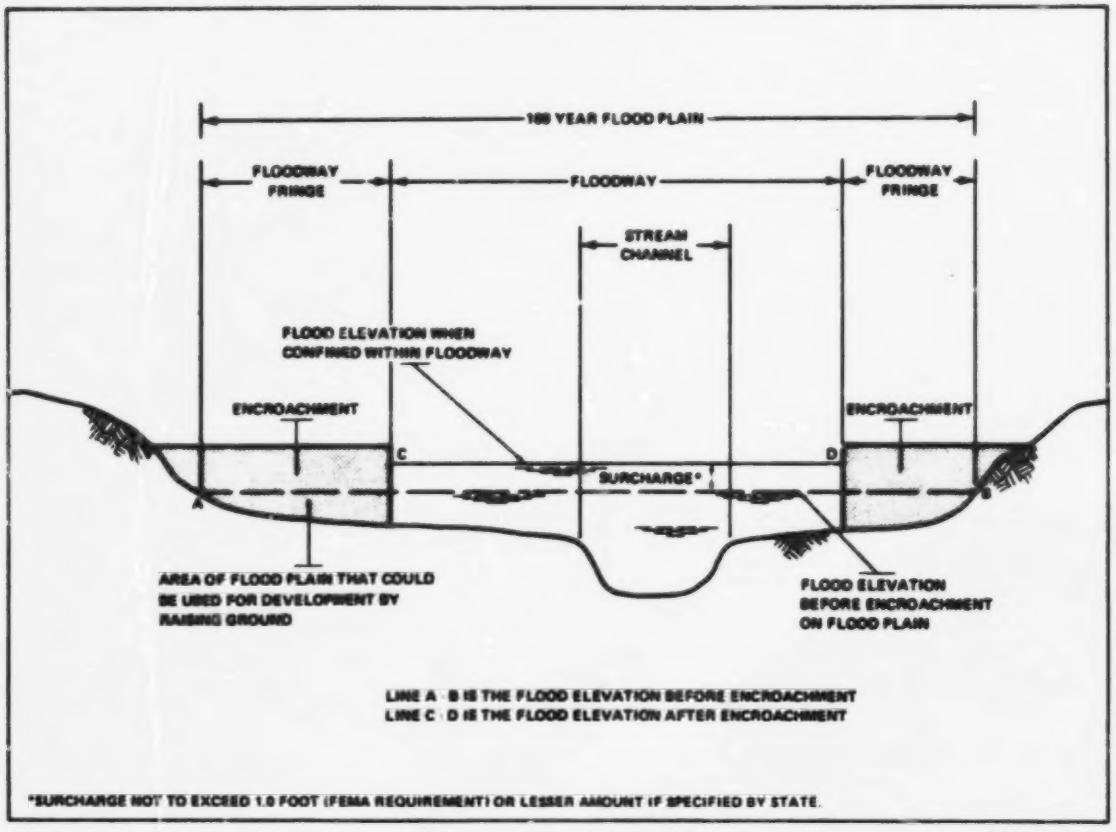
The area between the floodway and 100-year flood plain boundaries is termed the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe encompasses the portion of the flood plain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the water-surface elevation of the 100-year flood by more than 1.0 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to flood plain development are shown in Figure 2.


100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN
FLOODWAY FRINGE
FLOODWAY
FLOODWAY FRINGE
STREAM CHANNEL
FLOOD ELEVATION WHEN CONFINED WITHIN FLOODWAY
ENCROACHMENT
ENCROACHMENT
C
D
A
SURCHARGE*
AREA OF FLOOD PLAIN THAT COULD BE USED FOR DEVELOPMENT BY RAISING GROUND
FLOOD ELEVATION BEFORE ENCROACHMENT ON FLOOD PLAIN
LINE A - B IS THE FLOOD ELEVATION BEFORE ENCROACHMENT
LINE C - D IS THE FLOOD ELEVATION AFTER ENCROACHMENT
*SURCHARGE NOT TO EXCEED 1.0 FOOT (FEMA REQUIREMENT) OR LESSER AMOUNT IF SPECIFIED BY STATE.

FLOODWAY SCHEMATIC

Figure 2

5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATION

For flood insurance rating purposes, flood insurance zone designations are assigned to a community based on the results of the engineering analyses. These zones are as follows:

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Zone A

Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year flood plains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone AE

Zone AE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year flood plains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by detailed methods. In most instances, whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone AH

Zone AH is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 100-year shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone AO

Zone AO is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 100-year shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Average whole-foot depths derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown within this zone.

Zone A99

Zone A99 is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of the 100-year flood plain that will be protected by a Federal flood protection system where construction has reached specified statutory milestones. No base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone V

Zone V is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year coastal flood plains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Because approximate hydraulic analyses are performed for such areas, no base flood elevations are shown within this zone.

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Zone VE

Zone VE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year coastal flood plains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone X

Zone X is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas outside the 500-year flood plain, areas within the 500-year flood plain, and to areas of 100-year flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 100-year flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, and areas protected from the 100-year flood by levees. No base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone D

Zone D is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

6.0 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

The Flood Insurance Rate Map is designed for flood insurance and flood plain management applications.

For flood insurance applications, the map designates flood insurance rate zones as described in Section 5.0 and, in the 100-year flood plains that were studied by detailed methods, shows selected whole-foot base flood elevations or average depths. Insurance agents use the zones and base flood elevations in conjunction with information on structures and their contents to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies.

For flood plain management applications, the map shows by tints, screens, and symbols, the 100- and 500-year flood plains. Floodways and the locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses and floodway computations are shown where applicable.

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

A Flood Insurance Study for the City of Oil City has been published (Reference 6). On Oil Creek, a slight difference in flood elevations exists at the adjoining corporate limits due to better field data used in this study.

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Flood Insurance Studies for the Borough of Rouseville and the Township of Cranberry are currently being prepared (References 7 and 9). The results of those studies will be in exact agreement with the results of this study.

The COE published a Flood Plain Information Report for Venango County, Pennsylvania, concerning flooding on the Alleghany River and the effect of its flooding on major tributaries (Reference 10).

Due to its more detailed nature, this study supersedes the Flood Hazard Boundary Map for the Township of Cornplanter (Reference 8).

8.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information concerning the pertinent data used in preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting the Natural and Technological Hazards Division, FEMA, Liberty Square Building (Second Floor), 105 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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2. U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Collection, Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, "Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency," Bulletin 17B, Reston, Virginia, Revised September 1981.

3. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District, "Untitled Regression Data," Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1975.

4. Michael Baker, Jr. Inc., of Beaver, Pennsylvania, Topographic Maps compiled from aerial photographs, Scale 1:4,800, Contour Interval 4 Feet: taken in February 1984.

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6. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development , Federal Insurance Administration, Flood Insurance Study, City of Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., July 5, 1977.

7. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Borough of Rouseville, Venango County, Pennsylvania (Unpublished).

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8. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development , Federal Insurance Administration, Flood Hazard Boundary Map, Township of Cornplanter, Venango County, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1975.

9. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Township of Cranberry, Venango County, Pennsylvania (Unpublished).

10. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District, Flood Plain Information Report, Venango County, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1974.

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EXHIBIT 3 - ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

Reference Mark	FIRM Panel	Elevation (Feet NGVD)	Description of Location
RM 1	04	1,106.24	Square cut in top of centerline of upstream concrete rail of State Route 227 bridge over Cherry Run.
RM 2	04	1,119.31	Square cut in top of centerline of downstream concrete rail of State Route 227 bridge over Cherry Run.
RM 3	04	1,215.66	Chiseled L in upstream west bank wing wall of access road bridge over Cherry Run.
RM 4	04	1,230.52	Chiseled L in upstream west bank wing wall of Old Bankson Road bridge over Cherry Run.
RM 5	05	1,027.71	Chiseled L in upstream west bank wing wall of State Route 8 bridge over Oil Creek.
RM 6	05	1,023.36	Standard disk stamped T 85 1935 set on upstream east end of CONRAIL bridge over Oil Creek.
RM 7	05	1,047.51	Standard disk stamped 7N 1962 USGS in northeast end of east abutment of State Route 8 bridge over Oil Creek.
RM 8	15	1,020.52	Square cut in centerline of northeast edge of old furnace along Allegheny River just upstream of Carney Run.

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EXHIBIT 3 - ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

Reference Mark	FIRM Panel	Elevation (Feet NGVD)	Description of Location
RM 1	04	1,106.24	Square cut in top of centerline of upstream concrete rail of State Route 227 bridge over Cherry Run.
RM 2	04	1,119.31	Square cut in top of centerline of downstream concrete rail of State Route 227 bridge over Cherry Run.
RM 3	04	1,215.66	Chiseled L in upstream west bank wing wall of access road bridge over Cherry Run.
RM 4	04	1,230.52	Chiseled L in upstream west bank wing wall of Old Jamkson Road bridge over Cherry Run.
RM 5	05	1,027.71	Chiseled L in upstream west bank wing wall of State Route 8 bridge over Oil Creek.
RM 6	05	1,023.36	Standard disk stamped T 85 1935 set on upstream east end of CONRAIL bridge over Oil Creek.
RM 7	05	1,047.51	Standard disk stamped 7N 1962 USGS in northeast end of east abutment of State Route 8 bridge over Oil Creek.
RM 8	15	1,020.52	Square cut in centerline of northeast edge of old furnace along Allegheny River just upstream of Carney Run.

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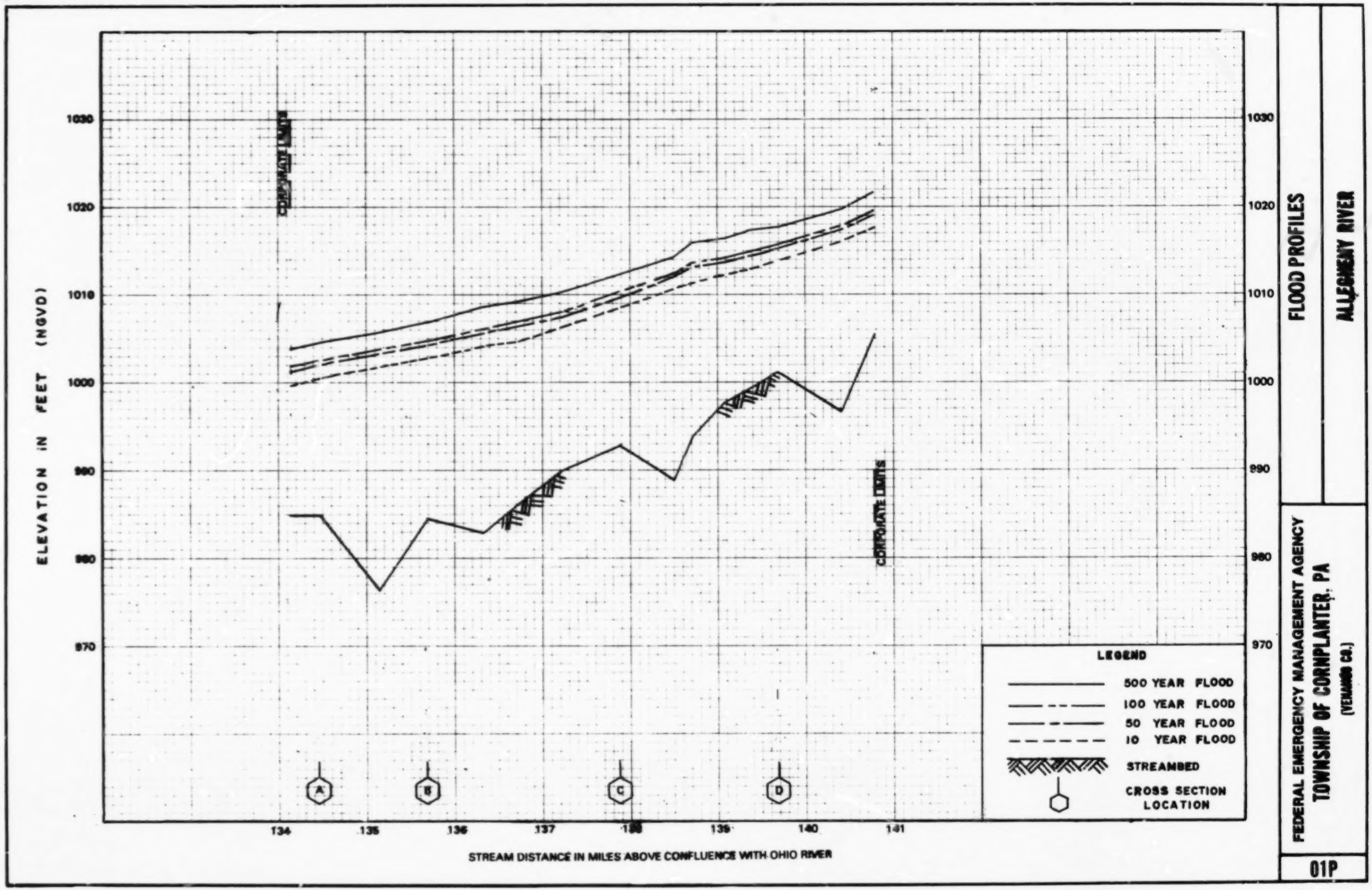

FLOOD PROFILES

ALLEGHENY RIVER

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TOWNSHIP OF CORNPLANTER, PA

(VENANGO CO.)

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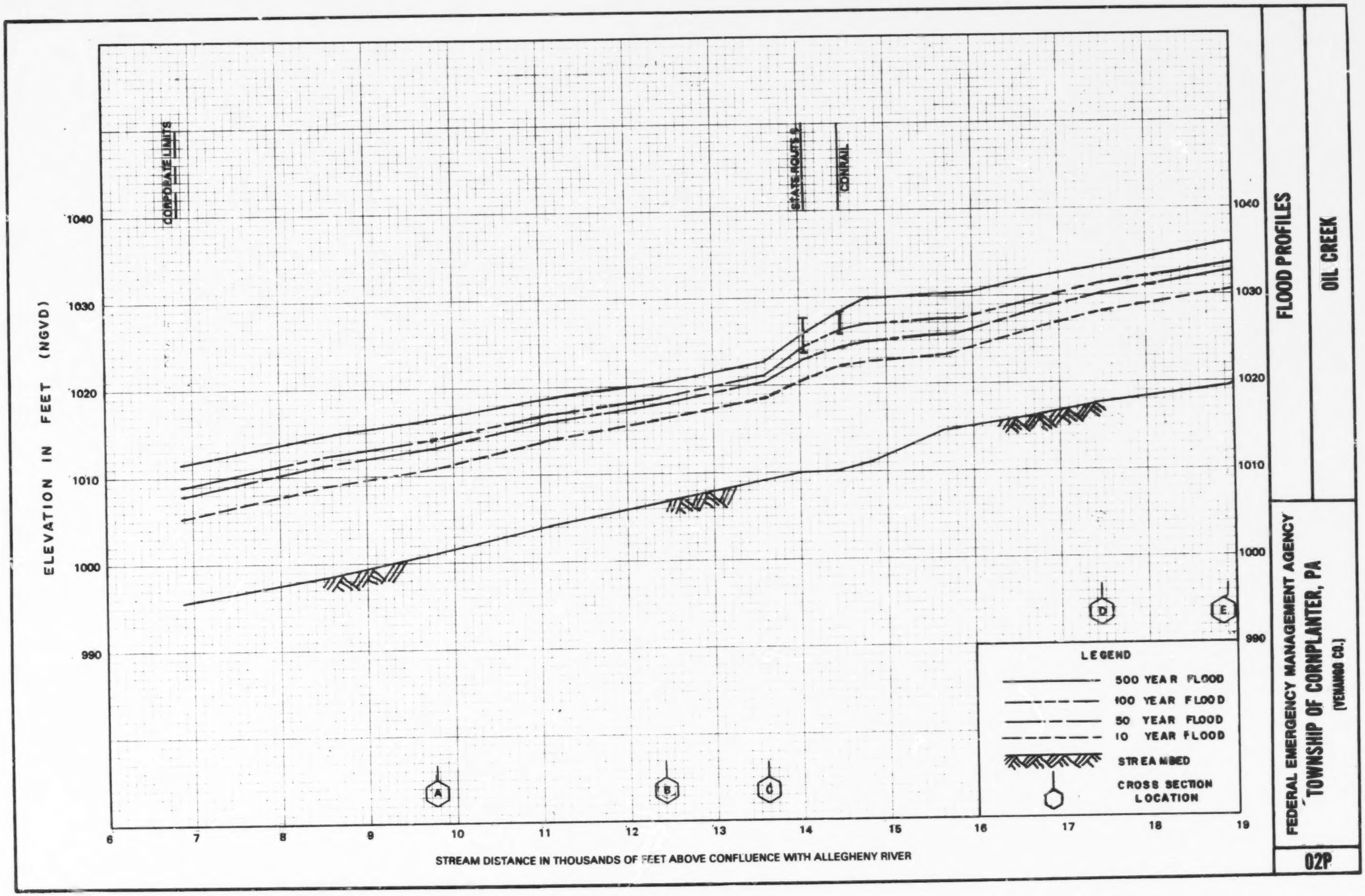

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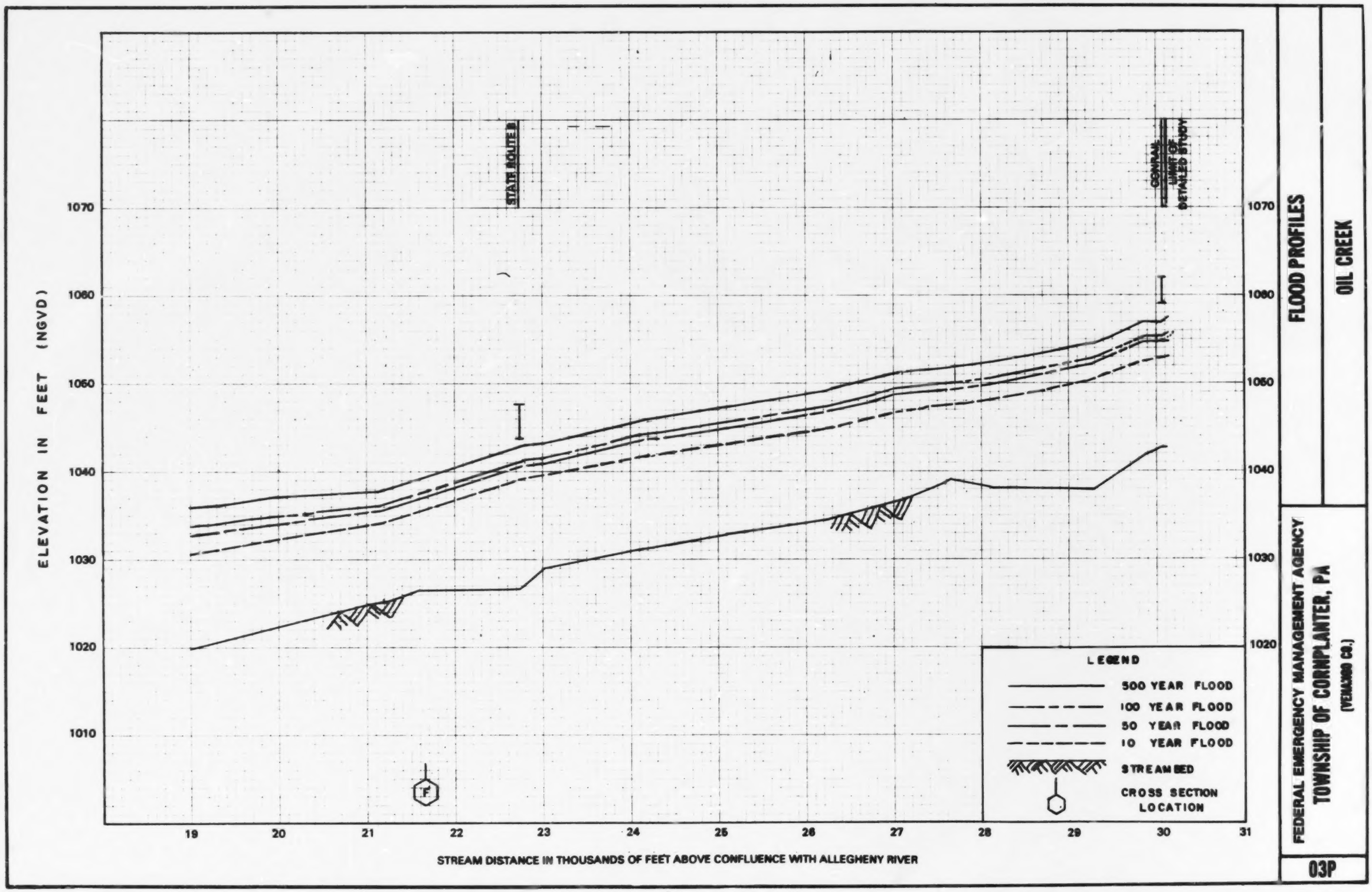

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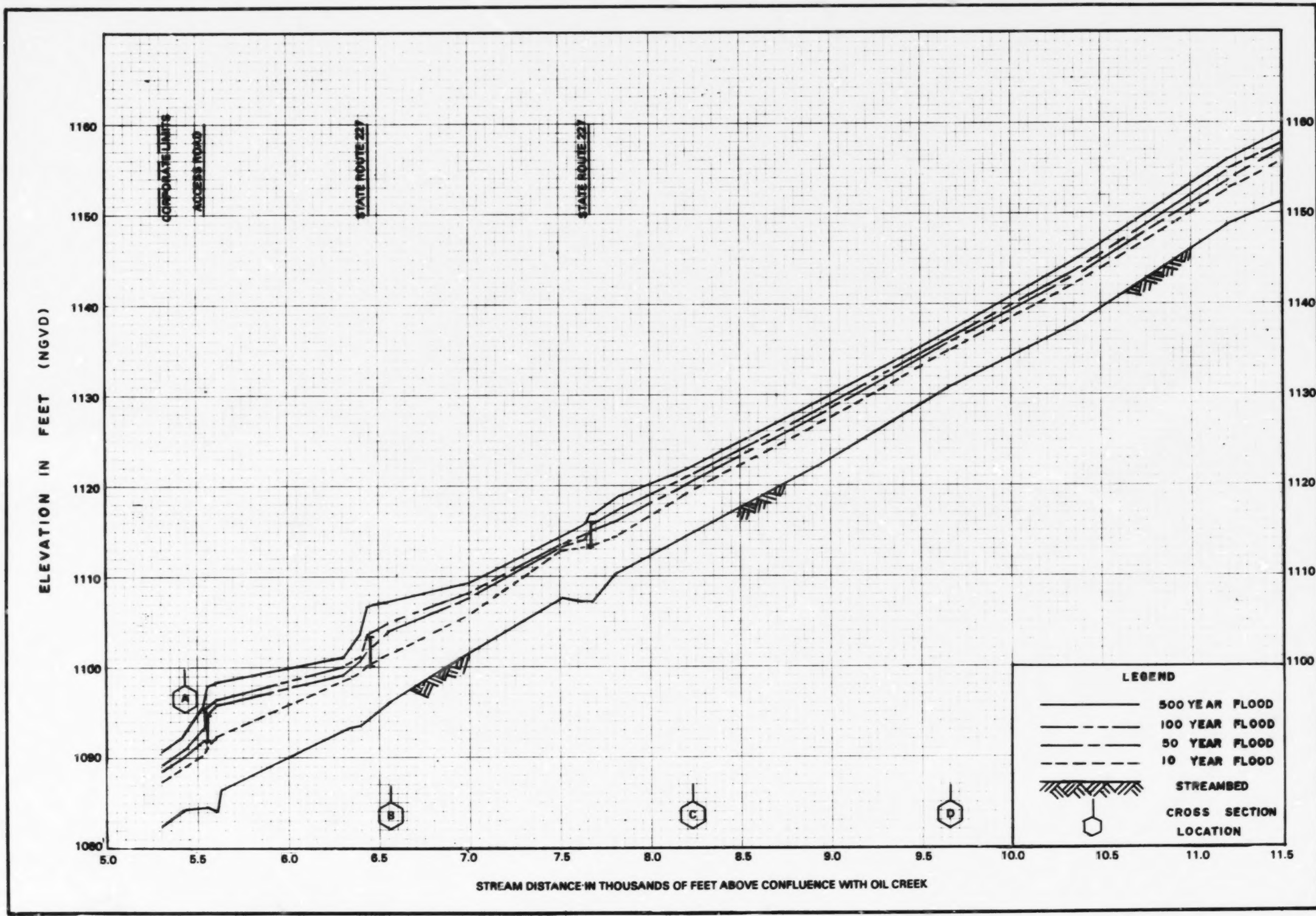

FLOOD PROFILES

CHERRY RUN

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
TOWNSHIP OF CORNPLANTER, PA
(VENANGO CO.)

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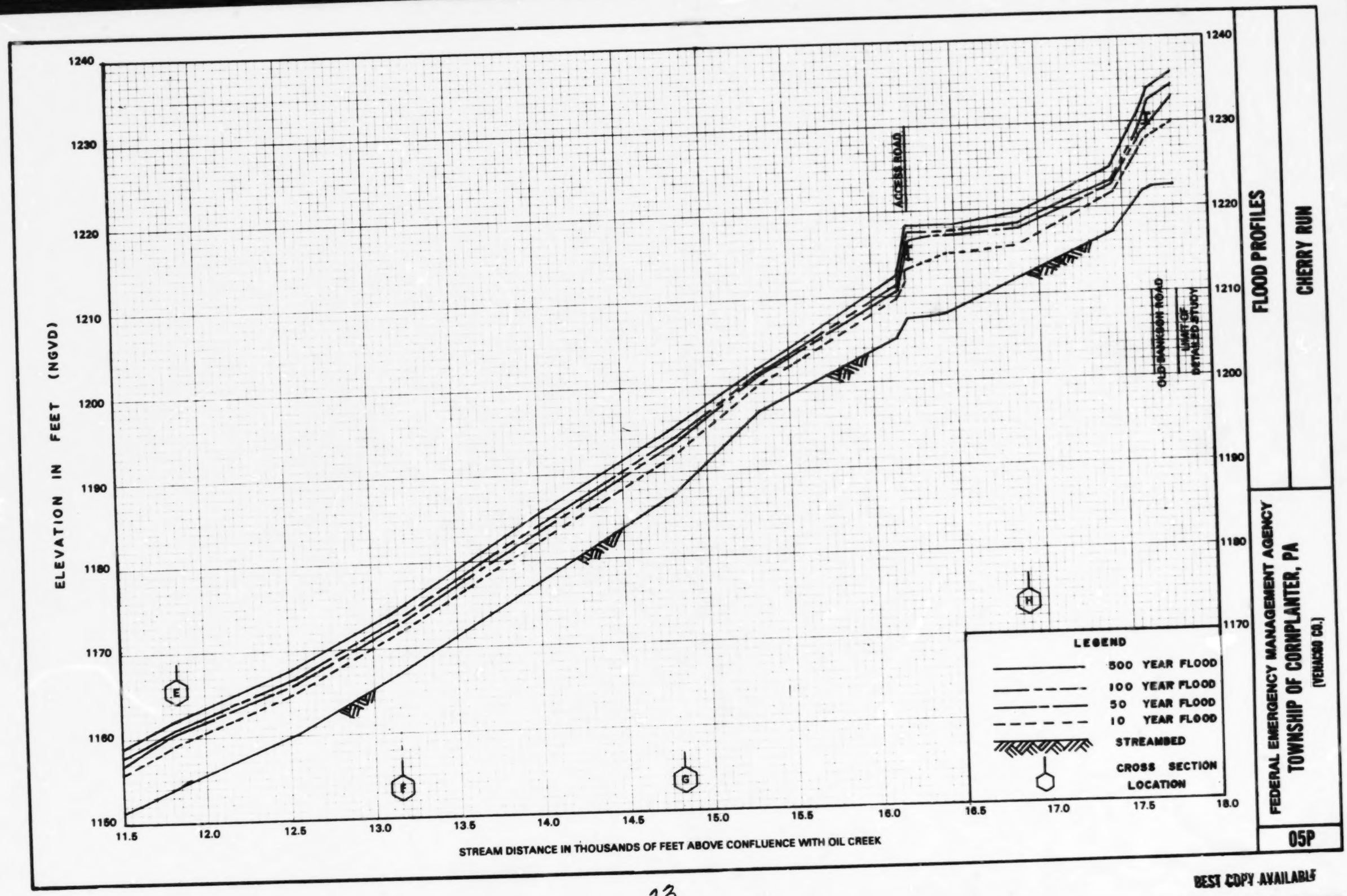

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